

SOME OF THE TITLED LADIES WHO MET DEATH IN THE PARIS FIRE.



MISS NANCY NOEL



THE COMTESSE DE FLANPRE



SARAH MARIA MACKAU



MLLE. KATTI DE NOEL

PRISON FOR HAVEMEYER?

President of the Sugar Trust Bids Fair to Serve a Sentence for Contempt, in the Washington Jail, Like Broker Chapman.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—District Attorney Davis announces that the cases against Henry O. Havemeyer and John B. Seales, who, with Broker Chapman and four other witnesses, were indicted for refusing to answer questions before the Senate committee in the Sugar Trust investigation, will be prosecuted to the end. He has docketed the cases for trial on May 27.

If he is as successful as he was in the Chapman case, the two famous sugar kings may be compelled to serve a term of days in the district jail—a dose which is soon to be administered to the New York broker.

The counsel for the accused have taken no steps thus far, but the defense will doubtless be on the same lines as the Chapman trial. The attorneys have been served with formal notice that the cases will be called in the District Supreme Court, May 17.

"Beyond receiving the notice of trial from District Attorney Davis, I know nothing of the intentions of the prosecution," said Lawyer Wilson, attorney for Havemeyer and Seales, to-day.

Mr. Davis declares he will vigorously prosecute the cases, and is confident he will secure convictions.

Mr. Havemeyer's Refusal.

It was on June 13, 1894, that Henry O. Havemeyer uttered the refusal which bids fair to result in the extraordinary spectacle of a multi-millionaire going to jail for treating a Senate Committee with contempt.

On the previous day the Sugar King had been questioned mercilessly by Senator Allen in relation to the campaign contributions of the trust. It was developed that those contributions were made in respect of party. Indeed, Mr. Havemeyer explained naively that in the State of New York, where there was a big Democratic majority, the trust contributions were thrown that way, whereas in Massachusetts, where the Republicans were dominant, the trust helped that party with their election expenses.

On these lines the examination proceeded until Mr. Allen asked to be told the amounts contributed to political parties in various States. Mr. Havemeyer said that if the committee ordered him to produce the books bearing on this subject he would do so. The committee made the order, and on second thought the witness asked for an opportunity to consult his counsel before complying with it. His request was granted and the matter went over till next day.

On the assumption of the inquiry, on June 13, Mr. Havemeyer handed in a written answer to Senator Allen's question. It read:

"While I am perfectly willing to answer any material matters, on advice of my counsel I decline to answer about outside matters. I decline to answer about local contributions. I know of nothing given to the national campaign. There exists no bargain of any nature, and we never claimed that the company was entitled to anything except what its merits required."

A little later Senator Allen resumed his examination of the witness. He asked:

Q. Since your examination yesterday you have consulted counsel as to the propriety of answering questions with reference to divulging the amount of money that you paid for election purposes in the different States? A. As to making any answer?

Q. And in declining to answer the question par-

Q. Yes, I observe that you read your answer from a piece of paper? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that answer prepared by you or by your counsel? A. By me.

Q. Under the direction of your counsel? A. No, sir, under the advice of counsel.

Senator Lindsay—You say the company is separate and distinct from the officers and stockholders; each man has his own politics? A. We have nothing to do with politics in any shape or manner. Our business is the raising of sugar at a slight profit that is consistent with a reasonable return on the industry.

Seales Wouldn't Tell.

John B. Seales, the secretary of the Sugar Trust, followed the president on the



Sophie de la Roche
Duchesse d'Alençon

BANANA CHOKES A CHILD.
Little Fannie Bals Dies After Swallowing Too Big a Piece of the Fruit.

A woman ran screaming through Park row yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, bearing a child in her arms. She was followed by a man carrying a baby and a girl two years old, the latter crying. The man was excited and pale. The woman was running for aid for her baby, who was slowly choking to death. Before the proper assistance could be had the child was a corpse.

The luckless little one was Fannie Bals. She was three years old and the oldest child of Josephine and Louis Bals, of No. 24 Union avenue, New Rochelle. Mr. and Mrs. Bals came to New York yesterday with their three children to transact some business at Henry Bischoff's bank, in Centre street. They stopped at West Farms for something to eat. Fannie ate a portion of a banana and took the rest of it with her on the train. She was chipper and happy on the way downtown. She was gayly dressed and attracted the attention of passengers by her rugged beauty.

The family got off at City Hall. On the station platform Fannie attempted to bolt the rest of the banana. She was being carried down the stairs by the mother, when a man behind them called Mrs. Bals' attention to the fact that Fannie looked ill. Her eyes were rolling in her head, her face was deeply flushed and her mouth wide open. She seemed gasping for breath, but uttered not a sound.

A remnant of banana had clogged in her throat, but Mrs. Bals did not know this. For some inscrutable reason she supposed the child needed a stimulant, and went in haste to the saloon on the southeast corner of Chambers and Centre streets.

After a great deal of excitement and futile efforts to save the little one, she died in her mother's arms, in the engine house at Chambers and Centre street. A number of sympathetic bystanders contributed money to aid the impecunious family.

MRS. POTTER WAS A FAMILY THORN.

The will of Howard Potter, who died in London on March 24 last, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Mr. Potter was the brother of Bishop Henry C. Potter, and the father of James Brown Potter. So he was the father-in-law of Cora Urquhart Potter, the actress. His will absolutely cut off Mrs. James Brown Potter from a penny of the estate, which, it is estimated, is worth between \$5,000,000 and \$7,000,000. The fifth clause in the will reads thus:

I also give to each of my sons and daughters power to give, devise and bequeath the rents, issue and income of said part of my estate so held in trust for him or her, to be paid during his or her life, to any husband or wife he or she may have at his or her death who was in being at the time of my death, as to him or her may seem proper, excluding, however, Cora Urquhart Potter.

The eighth clause of the will proves even more plainly the aristocratic old gentleman's deep resentment against his daughter-in-law, the actress. Here is the eighth clause:

Having in various clauses of this will specially referred to this clause, I hereby de-

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DIAMONDS ARE ALIVE.
Professor Von Holst, of Chicago, Will Act as the Apostle of Von Schroen's Discovery.

Chicago, Ill., May 5.—Professor Edouard Von Holst, who has lately returned from Europe and taken up his chair in the Chicago University, will shortly make public the details of the discovery of life within crystals made by Professor Von Schroen, of Naples.

Von Schroen is a Bavarian, and he made the discovery by bringing high magnifying glasses to bear on crystals of various forms. He has preserved his discovery by thousands of views taken from about a dozen crystals. Professor Von Holst believes the discovery is one of the most important made in science for many years, and, although not a scientist himself, he says that Spencer and others have agreed upon the genuineness and importance of the discovery.

HERNE IN THE PULPIT.
Hero of "Shore Acres" to Preach in a Fashionable Chicago Church for One Night Only.

Chicago, Ill., May 5.—James A. Herne will leave the stage for the pulpit. Only temporarily, however, and, to be more exact, for but one night. That night will be Sunday next, and the pulpit will be that of fashionable St. Paul's Church, at Thirtieth street and Prairie avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield is the pastor. Mr. Herne will preach on "The Drama."

Mr. Herne has preached in the Broadway Theatre in Denver, in the First Congregational Church of Kansas City, and in the Church of the Redeemer in Minneapolis. So Dr. Canfield, who has known Mr. Herne since the latter was a young man, invited the preacher-actor to fill his pulpit for one night.

AMERICANS IN PERIL.

Mrs. William Astor Narrowly Escaped Being in the Burning Paris Bazaar—Mayor Strong's Niece, Miss Hogan, Was Injured.

By Raoul Duval.
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Paris, May 5.—There were very few Americans present in the Charity Bazaar at the time of the fire yesterday, and these seem to have been especially favored by fortune. Only one American is reported among the dead, Mme. Theodore Porces, formerly Miss Weissmuller, who resided with her husband at No. 11 Avenue Friedlander.

Mrs. William Astor left the bazaar a quarter of an hour before the conflagration. Miss Fane, sister of Frederick Fane, an American residing in the Rue Prony, who is almost totally deaf, was in the centre of the building when the fire broke out.

Miss Fane's Escape.

Her escape was largely due to her infirmity. She saw the fire without hearing the tumult ensuing on the discovery and made her way to the exit, being among the first to reach it.

Batoune de Sellere, formerly Mrs. Livemore, of New York, also reached the door among the first.

One of the fortunate escapes was that of Miss Margaret Hogan, daughter of Mrs. J. W. Hogan, of New York, sister of the wife of Mayor Strong. The Hogans have lived in Paris seven years and are received in the most fashionable circles. Miss Hogan was one of the four young ladies who assisted the Duchesse d'Alençon in Booth No. 4, near one of the only two exits. At the time the cry of fire was raised Miss Hogan and the Duchesse were just about to start for the other end of the building for tea.

Escaped by a Miracle.

Miss Hogan was too much prostrated to see me to-day, but her brother, William S. Hogan, said she told the members of the family that she remembered nothing after the cry of fire until she was dragged by her hair from under a heap of struggling men and women in the front of the building. She was the only one of the four young ladies in the Duchesse d'Alençon's booth who escaped with life.

Mrs. Hogan, sister of Mayor Strong's wife, is an invalid. She went to the bazaar half an hour before the fire broke out, but there being such a great crowd present she returned home, thus probably saving her life, since she was too weak to have escaped in the subsequent struggle for life. Her daughter, Margaret Hogan, was not burned or otherwise injured, although her clothes were almost entirely torn from her body.

Mrs. Glimour in the Building.

Mrs. F. H. Glimour, of New York, was also among the fortunate ones. She was one of the assistants to Mme. Costa de Beauregard in stall No. 14. At the cry of fire she ran to the main entrance, and finding it blocked had the presence of mind to seek another exit. She found it at the window in the rear, and escaped without injury. She is stopping at the Hotel Ter-

minous, and was sufficiently recovered to-night to dine out with friends.

The Countess de Castellane, who was at first thought to be among the dead, had been invited to be present at the bazaar yesterday, but owing to her having attended a charitable fete in the Rue de Saxe the day before she put off her visit until to-day. To this she probably owed her life.

Consul-General Morris was passing near the Rue Jena, riding on a bicycle, when the cry of fire was raised. He left the machine in the street and devoted himself all night to assisting the firemen.

Mr. Whitney, of Boston, an old volunteer fireman, who is living in Paris, also assisted the firemen in the work of rescue until daybreak.

HORRORS OF THE FIRE.
Victims of the Catastrophe in Paris Identified by Their Relatives.

PARIS, May 5.—The Palais de l'Industrie, where the charred corpses of the victims of the Charity Bazaar fire were taken, was crowded with grief-stricken relatives from 5 o'clock in the morning until to-night. The work of identification was difficult owing to the condition of the bodies. More than 100 bodies have been identified, but some of them never can be identified.

The atmosphere of the hall in the Palais de l'Industrie, where the burned bodies were ranged, was almost unbearable, and most heart-rending scenes were witnessed. Men, women and children passed up and down, weeping distractedly, before the lines of black bodies, eagerly scanning the terrible remains and now and then throwing themselves down by the side of some seemingly unrecognizable corpse which they, by an instinct which outsiders could not understand, made out to be some dearly loved and missing relative.

Heads Badly Disfigured.

The fact that the faces and heads of the victims were so horribly charred and disfigured is explained by the fact that the capes worn were generally of flimsy material and were the first articles of apparel to catch fire.

Every moment, during the morning, the crowds in and about the Palais de l'Industrie increased, and the number of people anxious to obtain tidings of missing relatives or friends became greater. Priests accompanied each group of mourners, and gradually the mortuary hall was relieved of its ghastly contents. An official representative of the Procurator General was present, noting the details of the identification of the bodies and authorizing their removal.

Identified by Her Teeth.

During the afternoon the body of the Duchesse d'Alençon was identified. Ti-